

Please cancel claims 31, 44 and 53 without prejudice.

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request entry of the above AMENDMENT AFTER FINAL REJECTION. As detailed below, by the above certain of the claims have been rewritten in an effort to comply with matters of form raised in the outstanding Action. More particularly:

1. Claim 43 has been rewritten to more clearly correlate the elements therein recited with elements identified in underlying independent claim 28;
2. Claims 45 and 52 have been rewritten to ensure provision of proper antecedent basis therein;
3. Claim 45 has further been rewritten to correct an informality kindly noted by Examiner Reichle;
4. Claim 54 has been rewritten to make more clear the difference between claim 54 and claim 59 which depends thereon; and
5. Claims 44 and 53 have been canceled without prejudice.

In addition, Claim 28 has been rewritten to improve its form and to make more clear the invention which Applicant regards as his invention by incorporating the limitation of claim 31 of a compression resistant member thrust portion, with claim 31

correspondingly being canceled and claim 32 being rewritten to change the dependency thereof in view of the cancellation of claim 31.

This application has been reconsidered carefully in light of the Final Office Action dated as mailed on 28 June 2002. A careful reconsideration of the application by the Examiner in light of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

This response is timely filed as it is filed within the three (3) month shortened statutory period for response to the outstanding Office Action. Further, as this response is hereby filed within two (2) months of the mailing date of the outstanding Office Action, it is understood that the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed should such advisory action not be mailed until after the end of the three-month shortened statutory period.

There is no additional claim fee due for this Amendment because the total number of claims does not exceed the number of independent and dependent claims for which fees have previously been paid. Further, with regard to the subject matter of any canceled claims, Applicants respectfully reserve the right to pursue claims relating to such subject matter in an appropriately filed continuing application.

Claims 28-30, 32-43, 45-52 and 54-59 remain in the application.

Objections to the Drawings

The drawings were objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a).

In view of the above cancellation of claims 44 and 53 this basis of objection is believed overcome or no longer applicable and notification to that effect is solicited.

Objections to the Claims

The Action states that should claim 28 be found allowable, claim 30 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate thereof.

Reconsideration of such "conditional" objection is respectfully requested.

Claim 28 states that "the gasketing assembly further including at least one thrust portion effective to deploy the gasket element face portion **toward** the rear waist of the wearer" and that the gasketing assembly further includes "at least one thrust portion effective to deploy the gasket element face portion **toward** the rear waist of the wearer." (Emphasis added.) In contrast claim 30 states that "upon deployment of the at least one gasket element, the gasket element face portion deploys **adjacent** the rear waist of the wearer." (Emphasis added.)

Enclosed, for the Examiner's benefit, is THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE definitions of the terms "toward"

and "adjacent." As stated therein, "toward" is a preposition meaning "in the direction of" and "adjacent" is an adjective meaning "close to; next to; lying near; adjoining."

It is respectfully submitted that deployment "toward" the rear waist of the wearer, as required in claim 28, is not the same as deployment "adjacent" the rear waist of the wearer, as required by claim 30. For example, a gasket element face portion can be deployed "toward the rear waist of the wearer" without necessarily being deployed "adjacent the rear waist of the wearer."

In view of the above, such basis of objection is not believed appropriate and reconsideration of the assertion that claim 30 is a substantial duplicate of claim 28 is requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 30, 43, 45-53 and 59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for allegedly failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

These rejections of claims 44 and 53 are obviated by the above cancellation of these claims.

The alleged redundancy of claim 30 has been addressed above whereat the distinction between deployment "adjacent the rear waist of the wearer" and deployment "toward the rear waist of the wearer" has been set forth. In view thereof, claim 30 is not believed to be redundant and notification to that effect is solicited.

Claim 43 has been rewritten to more clearly correlate the elements therein recited with elements identified in underlying independent claim 28.

Claim 54 has been rewritten to make more clear the difference between claim 54 and claim 59 which depends thereon.

5 Claims 45 and 52 have been rewritten to better ensure the provision of proper antecedent basis for the limitations appearing therein.

In view of the above, the indefiniteness rejections of the pending claims are believed to have been overcome or clearly no longer appropriate and notification to that effect is solicited.

10 **Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §102(b)**

Claims 28-59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 3,951,150 to Schaar (hereinafter "Schaar").

These rejections of claims 31, 44 and 53 are obviated by the above cancellation of these claims.

15 These rejections of claims 28-30, 32-43, 45-52 and 54-59 are respectfully traversed.

As detailed in the application (see application, page 2, line 7 through page 4, line 20), conventional absorbent articles have not always been completely satisfactory as many diaper form conventional absorbent articles do not completely contain body exudates within the article during use thereby undesirably resulting in

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leakage such as may soil the clothes of the wearer. Such leakage problems have been particularly evident in the waist margins of the absorbent articles when runny or watery fecal material has been excreted by the wearer during use. Typically, such runny or watery fecal material has been forced longitudinally outwards from the crotch of the article due to forces exerted by the wearer. Such leakage problems are magnified when the wearer is particularly active and may thus exert forces of relatively large magnitude on the crotch area of the article. Such leakage problems may also, at least in part, occur as a result of the tendency of such excreted fecal material to travel or otherwise be conveyed along or adjacent the skin of the wearer and thus not be sufficiently or adequately contained and controlled within a particular absorbent article.

Further, while some conventional absorbent articles have included elasticized components and containment or barrier flaps at the waist sections of the article to reduce the occurrence of such leakages, such elasticized components and containment flaps generally have not completely eliminated all leakage from the waist sections of such associated articles. For example, exudates such as runny fecal material may remain on the skin of the wearer and be transferred therealong until such time the exudate material may escape through small openings between the containment flaps and the body of the wearer. Such openings between the body of the wearer and the containment flaps may be created or caused due to either or both

improper fit of the absorbent article about the wearer and the movements of the wearer during use. Also, perimeter tension of such absorbent articles may undesirably create open voids in areas where the body of the wearer assumes a concave form, e.g., the area spanning the separation between the small of the back and the gluteal fold.

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As a result, although the inclusion of waist elastics and containment flaps have generally improved the performance of such absorbent articles, there has remained a need to further reduce either or both the number and magnitude of leaks and, in particular, either or both the number and magnitude of leaks of fecal material from the waist sections of such absorbent articles.

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In view thereof, the subject invention development is directed to absorbent articles and associated methods which incorporate and employ specifically constructed gasketing assemblies to inhibit a longitudinal flow of human discharge along a body faceable surface of the absorbent article.

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It is respectfully submitted that the prior art of record, including Schaar, fails to show or suggest absorbent articles and associated methods such as claimed in the subject application. For example, Schaar fails to show or suggest absorbent articles adapted to fill a volume or cavity such as may occur between the rear waist section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer, as detailed in the application such as at page 3, lines 17-19, as well as methods associated therewith.

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In particular, as detailed in the application such as at page 16, line 19 through page

17, line 7, deployment of the gasket element in accordance with and in the manner of the invention adjacent the body of the wearer desirably serves to occupy or otherwise fill the volume normally occurring between the waist band of the absorbent article and the small of the back of the wearer and thus serves to reduce the potential for leakage from the absorbent article at such location. The invention provides an arrangement which utilizes perimeter tension, such as associated with either or both the placement and securing of an absorbent article about the waist of a wearer, to actuate or effect the desirable deployment and positioning of the gasket assembly element into desired or proper position such as may be effective to reduce, minimize or avoid leakage from the associated absorbent article at the particular location thereof.

To that end, Claim 28 is directed to an absorbent article adapted to fit about a waist of a wearer, including a rear waist of the wearer. The absorbent article has a longitudinal direction and a lateral direction. The absorbent article further includes front and rear waist sections with at least a first portion of the rear waist section formed of a stretchable material. The absorbent article also includes an intermediate section which includes an absorbent portion and which intermediate section interconnects the front and rear waist sections. The absorbent article still further includes a gasketing assembly including at least one gasket element having a face portion deployable toward the rear waist of the wearer. The gasketing assembly includes at least one compression resistant member thrust portion effective to deploy

the gasket element face portion toward the rear waist of the wearer. The gasketing assembly is operatively joined with the stretchable material of the first portion of the rear waist section to mechanically deploy the at least one gasket element upon tensioning of the stretchable material to fill a volume occurring between the rear waist

5 section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer. The at least one gasket element is configured upon deployment to inhibit a longitudinal flow of human discharge along a body faceable surface of the absorbent article.

Claim 28 requires that the gasketing assembly include "at least one compression resistant member thrust portion effective to deploy the gasket element

10 face portion toward the rear waist of the wearer." While the Action alleges that when the absorbent pad assembly of Schaar is not spaced it "inherently forms compression resistant member," Schaar clearly fails to show or suggest an absorbent article which includes at least one compression resistant member thrust portion effective to deploy a gasket element face portion toward the rear waist of the wearer, as claimed. More

15 particularly, even assuming solely for the sake of argument that, the absorbent pad assembly of Schaar "inherently forms compression resistant member", Schaar fails to show or suggest a compression resistant member thrust portion which is effective to deploy an associated gasket element face portion toward the rear waist of the wearer, as claimed.

In view thereof, claim 28 and the claims dependent directly or indirectly thereon (i.e., claims 29, 30 and 32-43) are believed allowable over the prior art of record and notification to that effect is solicited.

Claim 45 is directed to an improvement in a disposable absorbent article

5 which defines a longitudinal direction with a longitudinal centerline and a lateral direction and which absorbent article has a waist section including a stretchable waist material adapted to fit about a waist of a wearer and which wearer has a rear waist and a lower back. The improvement comprises a gasketing assembly including at least one gasket element. Claim 45 requires that the gasketing assembly be operatively
10 joined with the stretchable waist material about the longitudinal centerline of the absorbent article to deploy the at least one gasket element against the lower back of the wearer when the stretchable waist material is in a stretched conditioned to fill a volume occurring between the waist section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer and to form a containment volume, with the deployed at least one gasket
15 element being effective to inhibit flow of matter between the rear waist of the wearer and the waist material of the absorbent article.

Such an assembly is neither shown nor suggested by Schaar. For example, the alleged gasketing assembly 48 of Schaar does not deploy a gasket element **against** the lower back of the wearer when the stretchable waist material is
20 in a stretched conditioned, as required by claim 45. Further, the alleged gasketing

assembly 48 of Schaar does not deploy a gasket element to fill a volume occurring between the waist section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer, as also required by claim 45. Still further, the alleged gasketing assembly 48 of Schaar does not, upon deployment of the gasket element, form a containment volume, as also
5 required by claim 45.

In view thereof, claim 45 and claims 46-52, which depend directly or indirectly thereon, are believed allowable over the prior art of record and notification to that effect is solicited.

Claim 54 is directed to a method in an absorbent article adapted to fit
10 about a waist of a wearer, including a rear waist of the wearer and which absorbent article has a longitudinal direction and a lateral direction and includes a front waist section, a stretchable rear waist section, and an intermediate section including an absorbent portion which interconnects the front and rear waist sections. The method involves tensioning the stretchable rear waist section to deploy at least one gasket
15 element to fill a volume occurring between the rear waist section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer and thereby inhibit a longitudinal flow of human discharge along a body faceable surface of the absorbent article.

Schaar fails to show or suggest such a method. In particular, the tensioning of a stretchable rear waist section to deploy at least one gasket element to
20 fill a volume occurring between the rear waist section of the absorbent article and the

rear waist of a wearer and thereby inhibit a longitudinal flow of human discharge along a body faceable surface of the absorbent article is nowhere shown or suggest by Schaar.

In view thereof, claim 54 and claims 55-59, which depend directly or indirectly thereon, are believed allowable over the prior art of record and notification to that effect is solicited.

DEPENDENT CLAIMS

In addition to the reason outlined above, at least certain of the pending dependent claims include additional limitations which are believed to further define invention patentability over the prior art of record.

For example, claim 30 requires that upon deployment of the at least one gasket element, the gasket element face portion deploys **adjacent** the rear waist of the wearer. Such adjacent the wearer deployment with gasketing assembly inclusion of a **compression resistant member** thrust portion is not shown or suggested by Schaar.

For example, even assuming solely for the sake of argument that in Schaar a portion of panel C of 48 corresponds to a face portion and portions of panels A, B, D and E of 48 constitute a thrust portion, Schaar fails to show or suggest either or both the inclusion of a **compression resistant member** thrust portion and gasket element face portion deployment **adjacent** the rear waist of the wearer, as required by claim 30.

Claims 32 and 35 require compression resistant member encasement within a soft covering. Such compression resistant member encasement is neither shown nor suggested by Schaar.

Claim 34 requires that each of the pair of opposed thrust portions
5 comprise a compression resistant member. As submitted above, Schaar fails to show or suggest the inclusion of a compression resistant member thrust portion let alone the inclusion of a pair of opposed such thrust portions.

Claim 36 requires that a first longitudinal edge of the at least one gasket
10 element be joined at the rear waist section of the absorbent article to form a closed rear waist end portion and claim 37 requires that, in such an absorbent article, the gasketing assembly be effective to form a containment volume effective to contain human discharge therewithin.

Clearly, the joining of a longitudinal edge of the at least one gasket
15 element at the rear waist section of the absorbent article to form a closed rear waist end portion is not shown by Schaar which employs a folded-over end section (48) and further highlights the difference between gasket elements as required in the claimed invention and folded-over end section disclosed in Schaar.

Claims 39, 41, 48 and 50 require that the gasketing assembly comprise
20 a plurality of gasket elements and method claim 59 requires the tensioning of the stretchable rear waist section to effect "deployment of a plurality of gasket elements

for inhibiting a longitudinal flow of human discharge along a body faceable surface of the absorbent article.” While the Action refers to Figure 8 of Schaar and states that “[the] gap on each side is [a] gasket element,” a review of FIG. 8 of Schaar reveals that the “gaps” are formed via the presence of an adhesive securing means (54) and (56) along or at the longitudinal center of the illustrated diaper (26). Clearly, the presence or inclusion of such adhesive securing means along or at the longitudinal center of the respective article would prevent the filling of the volume occurring between the rear waist section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer, as required by underlying claim 28.

Claims 40 and 49 require that the claimed absorbent article **additionally** comprise a bodyside liner deployable by action of the gasketing assembly toward the rear waist of the wearer. Claim 58 is a corresponding method claim wherein the absorbent article is required to **also include** a bodyside liner and wherein deployment of the gasket element directs the bodyside liner toward the waist of the wearer. In such claimed absorbent articles and methods, the bodyside liner is in addition to the gasket element and any face portion thereof. Such absorbent article structures and methods are not shown or suggested by Schaar.

Claim 42 requires that the at least one gasket element be formed at least in part by a bodyside liner and that the gasketing assembly comprise a pair of thrust portions each having a first terminal end connected to a face of the bodyside liner.

An absorbent article including a pair of thrust portions wherein a first terminal end of each of the thrust portions is connected to a face of the bodyside liner is not shown or suggested by Schaar. A terminal end of an alleged "thrust portion" of the article of Schaar is not connected (i.e., joined or fastened together) to a face of the bodyside liner as required by claim 42.

Claim 43 requires that the at least one gasket element be formed at least in part by a bodyside liner and the gasketing assembly comprise a pair of leg members, each leg member having first and second terminal ends with the first terminal end of each leg member connected to a face of the bodyside liner and the second terminal end of each leg member connected to the first portion of the rear waist section formed of a stretchable material.

The inclusion of leg members having first and second terminal ends with the first terminal end of each leg member connected to a face of the bodyside liner and the second terminal end of each leg member connected to the first portion of the rear waist section formed of a stretchable material, is not shown or suggested by Schaar. For example, as set forth above, a first terminal end of an alleged "thrust portion" of the article of Schaar is not connected (i.e., joined or fastened together) to a face of the bodyside liner. Further, a second terminal end of an alleged "thrust portion" of the article of Schaar is not connected (i.e., joined or fastened together) to

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the stretchable material forming a portion of the rear waist section, as required by claim 43.

Conclusion

It is believed that the above Amendment places all pending claims in
5 condition for allowance and notification to that effect is solicited. However, should the Examiner detect any remaining issue or have any question, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned to schedule a telephone interview to discuss the merits of any remaining issue the Examiner may identify to expedite examination of the application.

Respectfully submitted,



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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE**In the Claims:**

1 28. (Amended) An absorbent article adapted to fit about a waist of
2 a wearer, including a rear waist of the wearer, the absorbent article having a
3 longitudinal direction and a lateral direction, the absorbent article further comprising:
4 front and rear waist sections with at least a first portion of the rear waist
5 section formed of a stretchable material,
6 an intermediate section which includes an absorbent portion and which
7 intermediate section interconnects the front and rear waist sections, and
8 a gasketing assembly including at least one gasket element having a face
9 portion deployable toward the rear waist of the wearer, the gasketing assembly further
10 including at least one compression resistant member thrust portion effective to deploy
11 the gasket element face portion toward the rear waist of the wearer, the gasketing
12 assembly operatively joined with the stretchable material of the first portion of the
13 rear waist section to mechanically deploy the at least one gasket element upon
14 tensioning of the stretchable material to fill a volume occurring between the rear waist
15 section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer, the at least one gasket
16 element configured upon deployment to inhibit a longitudinal flow of human
17 discharge along a body faceable surface of the absorbent article.

1 32. (Amended) The absorbent article of claim [31] 28 wherein the
2 compression resistant member is encased within a soft covering.

1 43. (Amended) The absorbent article of claim 28 wherein the at
2 least one gasket element is formed at least in part by a bodyside liner and the
3 gasketing assembly comprises a pair of leg [members] member thrust portions, each
4 leg member thrust portion having first and second terminal ends with the first terminal
5 end of each leg member thrust portion connected to a face of the bodyside liner and
6 the second terminal end of each leg member thrust portion connected to the first
7 portion of the rear waist section formed of a stretchable material.

1 45. (Amended) In a disposable absorbent article which defines a
2 longitudinal direction with a longitudinal centerline and a lateral direction and which
3 absorbent article includes a waist section having a stretchable waist material adapted
4 to fit about a waist of a wearer, the wearer having a rear waist and a lower back, the
5 improvement comprising:

6 a gasketing assembly including at least one gasket element, the
7 gasketing assembly operatively joined with the stretchable waist material about the
8 longitudinal centerline of the absorbent article to deploy the at least one gasket
9 element against the lower back of the wearer when the stretchable waist material is

10 in a stretched [conditioned] condition to fill a volume occurring between the waist
11 section of the absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer and to form a
12 containment volume, the deployed at least one gasket element being effective to
13 inhibit flow of matter between the rear waist of the wearer and the waist material of
14 the absorbent article.

1 52. (Amended) The absorbent article of claim 45 wherein the at
2 least one gasket element is formed at least in part by a bodyside liner and the
3 gasketing assembly comprises a pair of leg members, each leg member having first
4 and second terminal ends with the first terminal end of each leg member connected
5 to a face of the bodyside liner and the second terminal end of each leg member
6 connected to the [first portion of the rear waist section formed of a] stretchable waist
7 material.

1 54. (Amended) In an absorbent article adapted to fit about a waist
2 of a wearer, including a rear waist of the wearer, the absorbent article having a
3 longitudinal direction and a lateral direction and which absorbent article includes a
4 front waist section, a stretchable rear waist section, and an intermediate section which
5 interconnects the front and rear waist sections and which intermediate section includes
6 an absorbent portion, a method comprising:

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7 tensioning the stretchable rear waist section to deploy [a] at least one
8 gasket element to fill a volume occurring between the rear waist section of the
9 absorbent article and the rear waist of the wearer and thereby inhibit a longitudinal
10 flow of human discharge along a body faceable surface of the absorbent article.

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(Donne). 3. To follow closely; carry out without deviation. Used with *to*: *adhere to a plan*. [Latin *adhaerere*, to stick to: *ad*, toward + *haerere*, to stick (see *ghais-* in Appendix*).] —*adher'ence* *n*.

adher'ent (ăd-hĕr'ent) *adj*. 1. Sticking or holding fast. 2. *Botany*. Growing or fused together; adnate. —*n*. A supporter, as of a cause or individual: "Rip's sole domestic adherent was his dog Wolf" (Washington Irving). —*adher'ent-ly* *adv*.

adhe'sion (ăd-hĕ-zhən) *n*. 1. The act or state of adhering. 2. Attachment or devotion, as to a cause or individual; loyalty. 3. Assent or agreement, especially to join as a supporter. 4. The physical attraction or joining of two substances, especially the macroscopically observable attraction of dissimilar substances. Compare *cohesion*. [Latin *adhaesio*, from *adhaerere*, ADHERE.]

adhe'sive (ăd-hĕ-ziv, -ziv) *adj*. 1. Tending to adhere; sticky. 2. Gummed so as to adhere. —*n*. An adhesive substance, such as paste or cement. —*adhe'sive-ly* *adv*. —*adhe'sive-ness* *n*.

adhesive tape. A tape lined on one side with an adhesive. **ad hoc** (ăd hŏk'). *Latin*. With respect to this (particular thing); for a specific purpose, case, or situation. [Latin, "toward this."] —*ad hoc-ly* *adv*.

ad hom'i-nem (ăd hŏm'i-nēm). *Latin*. To the man; appealing to personal interests, prejudices, or emotions rather than to reason: *an argument ad hominem*.

ad-i-a-bat'ic (ăd-ē-ə-băt'ik, -dī-ə-) *adj*. *Physics*. Of, pertaining to, or designating a reversible thermodynamic process executed at constant entropy; loosely, occurring without gain or loss of heat. [Greek *adiabatos*, "impassable (to heat)": *a-*, not + *diabatos*, passable, from *diabainein*, to go through: *dia*, through + *bainein*, to go (see *gwā-* in Appendix*).] —*ad-i-a-bat'i-cal-ly* *adv*.

a-dieu (ə-dyŏŏ, ə-dŏŏ; French ə-dyŏŏ) *interj*. Good-by; farewell. —*n*. *pl.* *adieux* or French *adieux* (ə-dyŏŏ). A farewell. [Middle English, from Old French, from *a dieu*, "(I commend you) to God": *a*, to, from Latin *ad* + *dieu*, God, from Latin *deus*, god (see *deiw-* in Appendix*).]

A-di-gē (ăd-ġē-jā). The second-longest river in Italy, rising in the north and flowing southeast 225 miles to the Adriatic at the Gulf of Venice.

ad-in-fi-ni-tum (ăd in-fī-nī-təm). *Abbrev.* *ad inf.* *Latin*. To infinity; without end; limitless.

ad-in-ter-im (ăd in-tĕr-im). *Abbrev.* *ad int.* *Latin*. In the meantime; meanwhile.

a-di-ŏs (ăd-ē-ŏs, -dē-ŏs) *interj*. Spanish. Good-by; farewell. [Spanish *adios*, translation of French *adieu*, ADIEU.]

ad-i-poŏs (ăd-ə-pŏs') *adj*. Of or related to animal fat; fatty. —*n*. The fat found in adipose tissue. [New Latin *adiposus*, from Latin *adipos* (stem *adip-*), fat.] —*ad-i-poŏs'ness*, *ad-i-poŏs'i-ty* (pŏs'-tē) *n*.

adipose fin. An additional dorsal fin in certain fishes, such as the salmon, consisting mostly of fatty tissue and usually without supporting rays.

adipose tissue. Connective tissue in the body that contains stored cellular fat.

Ad-i-ron-dack Mountains (ăd-ə-rŏn-dăk'). A section of the Appalachian system in northeastern New York State. Highest elevation, Mount Marcy (5,344 feet). Also called "Adirondacks."

ad-it (ăd'it) *n*. An almost horizontal entrance to a mine. [Latin *adiutus*, access, from the past participle of *adire*, to approach: *ad*, toward + *ire*, to go (see *et-* in Appendix*).]

adj. 1. *adjacent*. 2. *adjunctive*. 3. *adjourned*. 4. *adjunct*. 5. *adjustment*. 6. *adjutant*.

ad-ja-cent-ey (ə-jă-sen-sē) *n*, *pl.* *-cies*. 1. The state of being adjacent; contiguity. 2. A thing that is adjacent.

ad-ja-cent (ə-jă-sent) *adj*. *Abbrev.* *adj*. Close to; next to; lying near; adjoining. [Middle English, from Latin *adjacens*, present participle of *adjacere*, to lie near: *ad*, near to + *jacere*, to lie, "be thrown down," intransitive of *jacere*, to lay, throw (see *yē-* in Appendix*).] —*ad-ja-cent-ly* *adv*.

adjacent angle. Either of two angles having a common side and a common vertex and lying on opposite sides of the common side.

ad-jec-ti-val (ăd-jĕk-tī-vəl) *adj*. Of, pertaining to, or functioning as an adjective. —*ad-jec-ti-val-ly* *adv*.

ad-jec-tive (ăd-jĕk-tiv) *n*. *Abbrev.* *adj.*. 1. *Grammar*. Any of a class of words used to modify a noun or other substantive by limiting, qualifying, or specifying. 2. *Linguistics*. Any of a form class distinguished in English morphologically by one of several suffixes, such as *-able*, *-ous*, *-er*, and *-est*, or syntactically by position in a phrase or sentence, such as *brick in a brick house*. *Brick* becomes an adjective because it is between *a* and *house*; any word placed between these two would necessarily be an adjective. 3. A dependent or subordinate. —*adj.* 1. Pertaining to or acting as an adjective; adjectival. 2. Dependent; subordinate. 3. *Law*. Procedural. 4. Requiring the use of a mordant: *adjective dyes*. [Middle English, from Old French *adjectif*, from Latin *adjectivus*, "attributive," from *adjectus*, "attributed," added, from *adjicere*, to throw to, add: *ad*, to + *jacere*, to throw (see *yē-* in Appendix*).] —*ad-jec-tive-ly* *adv*.

adjective pronoun. *Grammar*. A pronoun acting as an adjective; for example, *which in which dictionaries?* or *himself in he himself said so*.

ad-join (ə-join') *v*. *-joined*, *-joining*, *-joins*. —*tr.* 1. To be next to; be contiguous to. 2. To attach to; unite. Used with *to*. —*intr.* To be contiguous. [Middle English *adjoinen*, from Old French *ajoinere*, from Latin *adjungere*, to join to: *ad*, to + *ungere*, to join (see *yung-* in Appendix*).]

ad-join-ing (ə-join'ing) *adj*. Neighboring; contiguous; next to.

ad-journ (ə-jŭrn') *v*. *-journd*, *-journing*, *-journs*. —*tr.* To suspend until a later stated time. —*intr.* 1. To suspend proceedings to another time or place. 2. *Informal*. To move from one place to another: *We adjourned to the living room*. [Middle English *ajournen*, from Old French *ajourner*, "to put off to a appointed day": *a-*, to, from Latin *ad* + *journ*, day, from Latin *diurnum*, day, from *diurnus*, daily, from *dis*, day (see *deiw-* in Appendix*).] —*ad-journ'ment* *n*.

adjt. *adjutant*.

ad-judge (ə-jŭj') *tr. v.* *-judged*, *-judging*, *-judges*. 1. To determine; or decide by judicial procedure; adjudicate. 2. To order judicially; rule. 3. To award (costs or damages, for example) by law. 4. To regard, consider, or deem. [Middle English *ajuger*, from Old French *ajuger*, from Latin *adjudicare*, ADJUDICATE.]

ad-ju-di-cate (ə-jŭd-i-kăt') *tr. v.* *-cated*, *-cating*, *-cates*. To hear and settle (a case) by judicial procedure. [Latin *adjudicare*, to award to (judicially): *ad*, to + *judicare*, to be a judge, from *judex*, a judge (see *yewo-* in Appendix*).] —*ad-ju-di-ca'tion* *n*.

ad-ju-di-ca-tive *adj*. —*ad-ju-di-ca'tor* (-kăt'or) *n*.

ad-junct (ăd-jŭŋkt') *n*. *Abbrev.* *adj.* 1. Something attached to another thing but in a dependent or subordinate position. 2. A person associated with another in some duty or service in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity; helper; assistant. 3. A word or words added in order to clarify, qualify, or modify other words. 4. *Logic*. A nonessential attribute of a thing. —*See* Synonyms at *appendage*. —*adj.* 1. Added or connected in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity; an *adjunct clause*. 2. Attached to a faculty or staff in a temporary or auxiliary capacity. [Latin *adjunctum*, from *adjungere*, past participle of *adjungere*, ADJOIN.] —*ad-junct-ion* *n*. —*ad-junct-ive* *adj*.

ad-ju-ra-tion (ăd-jŭ-ră-shən) *n*. An earnest or solemn appeal: "the tenderest adjurations of a dying friend" (De Quincey).

ad-ju-rat'ory (ə-jŭ-rĕ, -tŏrĕ) *adj*.

ad-jure (ə-jŭr') *tr. v.* *-jured*, *-juring*, *-jures*. 1. To command or enjoin solemnly, as under oath or penalty: "and adjuring her: the name of God to declare the truth" (Increase Spenser). 2. To appeal to or entreat earnestly. [Middle English *adjuren*, from Latin *adjurare*, to swear to: *ad*, to + *jurare*, to swear (see *yewo-* in Appendix*).] —*ad-ju-rer*, *ad-ju-ror* (ə-jŭr'or) *n*.

ad-just (ə-jŭst') *v.* *-justed*, *-justing*, *-justs*. —*tr.* 1. To change so as to match or fit; make correspond. 2. To bring into proper relationship; harmonize; settle. 3. To adapt or conform, as to new conditions. Often used reflexively: "unable to adjust themselves to their environment" (Karl A. Menninger). 4. To make accurate by regulation. 5. *Insurance*. To decide how much is to be paid (on a claim). 6. To correct (the range and direction of a gun) in firing. —*intr.* To adapt oneself; become suited or fit to conform. [Obsolete French *adjuster*, from Old French *ajuster* from Vulgar Latin *adjutare* (unattested), to put close to: Latin *ad*, near to + *juxtā*, close by, near (see *yewo-* in Appendix*).] —*ad-just'a-ble* *adj*. —*ad-just'a-ble-ly* *adv*. —*ad-just'er*, *ad-just'or* (-tŏr) *n*. —*ad-just-ive* *adj*.

ad-just-ment (ə-jŭst'ment) *n*. 1. The act of making fit or conformable. 2. A condition of adaptation. 3. A means for adjusting. 4. *Abbrev.* *adj.* The settlement of a debt or claim.

ad-ju-tant (ăd-jŭ-tant) *n*. 1. *Abbrev.* *adj.* *Military*. A staff officer who helps a commanding officer with administrative affairs. 2. An assistant. 3. A stork, the marabou (see). [Latin *adjutus*, present participle of *adjutare*, to assist, AID.] —*ad-ju-tan-ty*, *ad-ju-tant-ship* *n*.

adjutant general *pl.* *adjutants general*. *Abbrev.* AG, A.G. 1. Adjutant of a unit having a general staff. 2. An officer in charge of the National Guard of one of the states of the United States. 3. *Capital A*, *capital G*. *Abbrev.* TAG The chief administrative officer, a major general, of the U.S. Army. Preceded by the *adjutant stork*. The marabou (see).

Ad-ler (ăd-lĕr), Alfred. 1870-1937. Austrian psychiatrist.

Ad-ler (ăd-lĕr), Felix. 1851-1933. American educator and reformer; founder of the Society for Ethical Culture.

Ad-ler (ăd-lĕr), Mortimer Jerome. Born 1902. American educator and philosopher.

Ad-ler-ian psychology (ăd-lĕr-ē-ən). A psychological school of doctrine holding that behavior arises in subconscious efforts to compensate for inferiority or deficiency and that neurosis results from overcompensation. [After Alfred Adler.]

ad lib (ăd lib'). In an unrestrained manner; freely; spontaneously. *See* Synonyms at *extemporaneous*.

ad-lib (ăd-lib') *v.* *-libbed*, *-libbing*, *-liba*. *Informal*. —*tr.* To improvise and deliver extemporaneously. —*intr.* To improvise a speech, lines, or the like; extemporize. —*n*. Words, music, or actions ad-libbed. —*adj.* Spoken or performed spontaneously. [Shortened from AD LIBITUM.] —*ad-lib'ber* *n*.

ad lib-i-tum (ăd lib-i-təm). *Abbrev.* *ad lib.*, *ad libit.* *Music*. Performed with freedom. Used as a direction. Compare *ad libitum* (Latin, "to the desire").

ad loc. (to or at) the place (Latin *ad locum*).

adm. administrative; administrator.

Adm. admiral; admiralty.

ad-man (ăd-măn') *n*, *pl.* *-men* (-mĕn'). *Informal*. A man employed in the advertising business.

ad-meas-ure (ăd-mĕzh'ar) *tr. v.* *-ured*, *-uring*, *-ures*. To divide and distribute proportionally; apportion. [Middle English *amesuren*, from Old French *amesurer*, to measure out to: *a-*, from Latin *ad* + *mesurer*, to MEASURE.] —*ad-meas'ure-ment* *n*. —*ad-meas'ur-er* *n*.

Ad-mē-tus (ăd-mĕ-tas). *Greek Mythology*. A king of Thebes and husband of Alceste.

admin. administration; administrator.

ad-min-is-ter (ăd-mīn'is-tĕr) *v.* *-tered*, *-tering*, *-ters*. —*tr.* 1. To

have charge (formal way)

administer, *notice*. 4. will or an oath.

minister, *pleasure*.

minister, *minister*, *pendix*.)

ad-min-is-tr *ad-min-is-tr*

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Toussaint L'Ouverture

toucan
Corythaeola cristatatowhee
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Painting by
John James Audubon

"The touchstone of an art is its precision." (Ezra Pound).
touch-type (tuch'tip) *intr.v.* -typed, -typing, -types. To type without having to look at the keyboard, the fingers being trained to locate the keys by position.

touch up. To make minor changes, additions, or improvements in (a work, for example).

touch-up (tuch'up) *n.* The act or process of finishing or improving by small alterations and additions.

touch-wood (tuch'wood) *n.* Decayed wood or similar material used as tinder; punk. [From TOUCH (in the rare sense of "to kindle").]

touch-y (tuch'é) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Apt to take offense with very slight cause; oversensitive; irritable. 2. Requiring tact or skill; precarious; risky: a touchy situation. 3. Sensitive to touch. Said of a bodily part. 4. Easily ignited; flammable. —touch'y-ly *adv.* —touch'y-ness *n.*

tough (tuf) *adj.* tougher, toughest. 1. Strong and resilient; able to withstand great strain without tearing or breaking. 2. Hard to cut or chew. 3. Physically hardy; rugged. 4. Severe; harsh. 5. Aggressive; pugnacious. 6. Demanding or troubling; difficult. 7. Strong-minded; resolute. 8. Vicious; rough. 9. Informal. Unfortunate; too bad. —See Synonyms at strong. —*n.* A hoodlum; thug. [Middle English *togh*, Old English *tōh*. See *denk* in Appendix.*] —tough'ly *adv.* —tough'ness *n.*

tough-en (tuf'en) *v.* -ened, -ening, -ens. —*tr.* To make tough. —*intr.* To become tough. —tough'en-er *n.*

tough-minded (tuf'min'did) *adj.* Not sentimental or timorous. —tough'-mind'ed-ly *adv.* —tough'-mind'ed-ness *n.*

Tou-lon (too-lon). A city of southeastern France, a seaport and naval base on the Mediterranean. Population, 175,000.

Tou-louse (too-louz). A city of southwestern France, a cultural and industrial center on the Garonne. Population, 371,000.

Tou-louse-Lau-trec (too-louz'lo-trek'). Full name, Henri Marie Raymond de Toulouse-Lautrec Monfa. 1864-1901. French painter and lithographer.

tou-pee (too-pé) *n.* 1. A partial wig or hair piece worn to cover a bald spot. 2. A curl or lock of hair worn during the 18th century as a topknot on a periwig. [French *toupet*, a tuft of hair, forelock, from Old French, from *top*, *top*, summit, from Frankish *topp* (unattested). See *top* in Appendix.*]

tour (toor) *n.* 1. A comprehensive trip with visits to places of established interest. 2. A group organized for such a trip or for a shorter sightseeing excursion. 3. A brief trip to or through a place for the purpose of seeing it: a tour of the house. 4. A journey to fulfill a round of engagements in several places: a concert tour. 5. A shift, as in a factory. 6. A period of duty at a single place or job. —*v.* toured, touring, tours. —*intr.* To go on a tour. —*tr.* 1. To make a tour of. 2. To present (a theatrical performance) on a tour. [Middle English, one's turn, a turning, from Old French *tour*, *toûrn*, turn, circuit, from Latin *tornus*, tool for drawing a circle, lathe. See *turn*.]

tou-ra-co (toor'á-kó) *n.* pl. -cos. Also tu-ra-co. Any of various African birds of the family Musophagidae, many of which have brightly colored plumage. [French, from a native West African name.]

Tou-raine (too-rén'). A region and former province of west-central France.

Tou-rane. The former name for De Nang.

tour-bil-lion (toor-bil'yon) *n.* 1. A whirlwind. b. A vortex, as of a whirlwind or whirlpool. 2. A skyrocket that has a spiral flight. [Old French *tourbillon*, from Latin *turbō* (stem *turb-*), whirlwind, circular movement. See *turbine*.]

Tour-coing (toor'kwán'). A city of France, in the north near the Belgian border. Population, 89,000.

tour de force (toor' do fórs'). French. A feat of strength or virtuosity.

Tou-ré (too-ré). Sékou. Born 1922. Guinean statesman; president (since 1958).

touring car. A large open automobile for five or more persons, popular in the 1920's.

tour-ism (toor'iz-əm) *n.* Also tour-is-try (toor'li-stré) (for sense 1). 1. The practice of traveling for pleasure. 2. The business of providing tours and services for tourists.

tour-ist (toor'ist) *n.* A person who is traveling for pleasure. —*adj.* Also tour-is-tic (toor'is'tik). Of or for tourists.

tourist class. A grade of travel accommodations less luxurious than first class or cabin class.

tour-ma-line (toor'má-lín, -lén') *n.* Also tur-me-line. A complex crystalline silicate containing aluminum, boron, and other elements, used in electronic instrumentation and, especially in its green, clear, and blue varieties, as a gemstone. [French, from Singalese *toramalli*, carmelian.]

tour-na-ment (toor'ná-mént, tūr-) *n.* 1. A contest involving a number of contestants who compete in a series of elimination games or trials. 2. A medieval sport in which mounted contestants endeavored to unseat one another with blunted lances or swords; jousting match. [Middle English *turnement*, from Old French *turnement*, from *turner*, to TURN.]

tour-ne-dos (toor'ná-dó; French *toor'ná-dó*) *n.* pl. -dos. A fillet of beef cut from the tenderloin, often bound in bacon or suet for cooking. [French: *tourner*, to TURN + *dos*, back, from Latin *dorsum* (see *dorsal*).]

Tour-neur (tūr'nér), Cyril. 1575?-1626. English dramatist.

tour-ney (toor'né, tūr-) *intr.v.* -neyed, -neying, -neys. To compete in a tournament. —*n.* pl. tourneys. A tournament. [Middle English *turneyen*, from Old French *turnier*, "to turn around" (from the combatants' turning around for each attack), from Vulgar Latin *turnidiare* (unattested), to wheel, turn, from Latin *tornus*, a lathe, TURN.]

tour-ni-quet (toor'ni-kít, -ká, tūr-) *n.* Any device used to stop temporarily the flow of blood through a large artery in a limb; especially, a cloth band tightened around a limb, often over a pad placed to focus pressure on the artery. [French, "a turning instrument," swivel, perhaps from *tourner*, to TURN.]

Tours (toor). A city of west-central France on the Loire; the site of the defeat of the Saracens by Charles Martel (A.D. 732). Population, 126,000.

tour-ale (tour'zal) *tr.v.* -sted, -sling, -sles. Also tour-zle. To disarrange or rumple; dishevel. —*n.* Also tour-zle. A disheveled mass, as of hair. [Middle English *tauselen*, frequentative of *turen*, to pull about.]

Tou-saint L'Ou-ver-ture (too-sán' ló-vér-tūr'), Pierre Do-minique. 1743-1803. Haitian general, liberator, and admin-istrator (1801-02).

tour (tout) *v.* toured, touring, tours. Informal. —*intr.* 1. To solicit customers, votes, or patronage, especially in a brazen way. 2. To obtain and deal in horseracing information. —*tr.* 1. To solicit or importune. 2. To obtain or sell information on (a racing horse or stable) for the guidance of bettors. 3. To publicize as being of great worth; praise as if peddling: a rookie highly touted by the press. —*n.* Informal. 1. A person who obtains information on racehorses and their prospects and sells it to bettors. 2. A person who solicits customers persistently or brazenly. [Middle English *tuten*, to peep, watch, Old English *tūtan* (unattested), from Germanic *tūt-* (unattested), to stick out, protrude.] —tour'er *n.*

to-va-rish (to-vá'rish) *n.* Also to-va-rish, to-va-rich. Russian. Comrade. Used in direct address.

to-w (tō) *tr.v.* towed, towing, tows. To draw or pull along behind by a chain or line. —*n.* 1. a. An act of towing. b. The condition of being towed. 2. Something being towed, as a barge or car. 3. Something that tows, as a tugboat. 4. A rope or cable used in towing. —*in tow*. 1. Being towed or drawn along. 2. Under one's sway or control; in one's charge. [Middle English *togen*, *towen*, Old English *toegan*. See *deuk* in Appendix.*]

to-w (tō) *n.* Coarse broken flax or hemp fiber prepared for spinning. [Middle English *towe*, probably Old English *tow*, "spinning." See *taw* in Appendix.*]

to-w-age (tō'ij) *n.* 1. The act or service of towing. 2. A charge for towing.

to-ward (tōrd, tōrd, to-wórd) *prep.* Also to-wards (tōrdz, tōrdz, to-wórdz). 1. In the direction of. 2. In a position facing. 3. Somewhat before in time; approaching: *It began to rain toward morning*. 4. With regard to; in relation to. 5. In furtherance or partial fulfillment of. 6. By way of achieving; with a view to: *efforts toward peace*. —*adj.* (tōrd, tōrd). Rare. 1. Favorable. 2. In progress or imminent. 3. Tractable; docile. [Middle English *toward*, Old English *toeward*, coming, favorable, future: TO + -WARD.]

to-ward-ly (tōrd'lē, tōrd'ly) *adj.* Rare. 1. Promising. 2. Advantageous; favorable. —to'ward-li-ness *n.*

to-w-boat (tō'bót) *n.* A tugboat (see).

to-w-el (tou'el) *n.* A piece of absorbent cloth or paper used for wiping or drying. —throw in the towel. To give up; quit in defeat. —*v.* tow-eled or -elled, -eling or -elling, -els. —*tr.* To wipe or rub dry with a towel. —*intr.* To dry oneself with a towel. [Middle English *towelle*, from Old French *toaille*, from Frankish *thwailio* (unattested), from Common Germanic *thwahan* (unattested), to bathe. See also *twiddle*.]

to-w-el-ing (tou'el-ing) *n.* Any of various fabrics of cotton or linen used for making towels.

to-w-er (tou'ér) *n.* 1. a. An exceptionally tall building. b. An exceptionally tall part of a building. 2. A tall framework or structure, the elevation of which is functional, as for observation, signaling, or pumping. —*intr.v.* towered, -ering, -ers. 1. To rise to a conspicuous height; to loom: "There he stood, grown suddenly tall, towering above them." (J.R.R. Tolkien). 2. To fly directly upward before swooping or falling. Used of certain birds. —See Synonyms at rise. [Middle English *tour*, from Old English *tor* and Old French *tor*, *tor*, both from Latin *turris*, from Greek, probably of Mediterranean origin.]

Tower Hamlets. A borough of London, England, comprising the former boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar, and Stepney. Population, 205,000.

to-w-er-ing (tou'ér-ing) *adj.* 1. Of imposing height. 2. Outstanding; pre-eminent. 3. Awesomely intense; furious: a tower-ing rage. —See Synonyms at high.

Tower of London. A group of buildings on the Thames, in London, that served first as a palace, later as a prison for political prisoners, and is now a museum.

to-w-head (tō'héd) *n.* 1. A head of white-blond hair. 2. One with such hair. [From *tow* (hemp).] —to-w'head'ed *adj.*

to-w-nee (tō'hē, tō'hē') *n.* Any of several North American birds of the genera *Pipilo* or *Chlorura*; especially, *P. erythrophthalmus*, having black, white, and rust-colored plumage in the male. Also called "chewink," "ground robin." [Imitative of the cry of some of the birds.]

to-w-line (tō'lin) *n.* A line, cable, or chain used in towing a vessel or vehicle. Also called "towrope."

town (town) *n.* Abbr. T. t. m. 1. A population center, often incorporated, larger than a village and smaller than a city. 2. Informal. A city. 3. British. A rural village that has a market or fair periodically. 4. The commercial district or center of an area: *I'm going into town*. 5. The residents of a town. —go to town. Slang. To do something with no inhibitions or restrictions; go all out. —on the town. Slang. On a spree. —paint the town red. Slang. To go on an elaborate or wild spree. [Middle